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Globasa

Globasa (*globa* "world" + *-sa* "language") is an international auxiliary language designed by American linguist Hector Ortega. It is a worldlang that draws vocabulary from 10 of the world's language families. Its analytic grammar is inspired by creole languages, following a strict word order and making use of particles and affixes. It was introduced to the public in 2019 after two years of development.

According to the hypothetical premise laid out by Ortega, Globasa is the product of three generations of linguistic evolution after 1,000 people from around the world are selected at random and settled on an island.

Globasa ***Globasa***	
Spoken in:	worldwide; mainly North America
Conworld:	real world; hypothetical island
Total speakers:	~15 (2025)
Genealogical classification:	constructed language international auxiliary language worldlang Globasa
Basic word order:	SVO
Morphological type:	analytic
Morphosyntactic alignment:	nominative-accusative
Writing system:	Latin alphabet
Created by:	
Hector Ortega	2019

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Phonology

Consonants

	Labial		Alveolar		Palatal		Velar	
Nasal	m		n					
Plosive	pʰ	b	tʰ	d			kʰ	g
Affricate					t͡ʃʰ	d͡ʒ		
Fricative	f	v	s	z	ʃ		x	
Approximant			l		j		w	
Tap			ɾ					

Vowels

	Front	Back
Close	i	u
Mid	ẹ	ọ
Open	ä	

Orthography

Globasa is written with the standard Latin alphabet minus the letter *q*. Globasa has no concrete stance on whether capital letters should be used, though in common practice, words and sentences follow a capitalization system similar to that of English.

Uppercase																								
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
Lowercase																								
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z
IPA																								
ä	b	t͡ʃʰ	d	ẹ	f	g	x	i	d͡ʒ	kʰ	l	m	n	ọ	pʰ	ɾ	s	tʰ	u	v	w	ʃ	j	z

The names of the letters are among the few *a priori* word forms in Globasa:

- Consonants (**i-e**): **ibe** (*b*), **ice** (*c*), **ide** (*d*)...
- Vowels: (**a-a**): **aya** (*a*), **eya** (*e*), **iya** (*i*)...

Grammar

Pronouns

Pronouns in Globasa distinguish animacy and plurality, but not gender (except when emphasis is desired).

		Singular	**Plural**
1st person		mi	imi
2nd person		yu	uyu
3rd person	**Animate**	te	ete
	Inanimate	to	oto
Indefinite		ren	
Reflexive		se	
Resumptive		da	

Possessive pronouns are created by taking the pronouns above and adding the suffix *-su*. To emphasize gender, third-person pronouns may optionally take the prefixes *fem-* (feminine) and *man-* (masculine).

Nouns and verbs

In Globasa, a class of words called *benjilexi* ("essence words") function both as nouns and as verbs without any change in form, and their role is determined by their placement in a sentence.

Nouns in Globasa do not distinguish plurality or definiteness. For example, *ituka* can mean "brick",

"bricks", "a brick", or "the brick". If one wishes to specify, then the following modifiers can be used: *un* ("one"), *plu* ("multiple"), and *hin* ("this").

Tense

Tense can be indicated by means of particles and affixes. The simplest of these are *le*, placed before a verb to indicate the past tense, and *xa*, placed before a verb to indicate the future tense. The prefix *du-* indicates the continuous tense, and it can also turn a verb into a noun that represents a continuous action.

Adjectives and adverbs

Tosifulexi ("describing words") are a class of words that represent both adjectives and adverbs, as Globasa does not distinguish between the two morphologically. They are usually placed before the words that they modify, but they can be placed in other parts of a clause if they're modifying the main verb. Adverbs that modify other *tosifulexi* must take the suffix *-mo*.

Conjunctions

Globasa uses three main conjunctions: *ki*, *hu*, and *ku*. *Ki* is a complementizer, *hu* introduces a relative clause, and *ku* creates indirect questions.

> **Mi jixi *ki* mi sen manixu *hu* da jixi *ku* da fale keto.**
> "I know *that* I'm a man *who* knows *what* he's doing."

Questions

Polar questions differ from declarative sentences only by the addition of *kam* to the beginning.

> **Timoteo suki espageti. *Kam* Timoteo suki espageti?**
> "Timothy likes spaghetti. *Does* Timothy like spaghetti?"

Open questions contain a "*ke*" correlative in the place of the unknown word. The word order stays identical to that of declarative sentences.

> **To sen *ke* satu? To sen satu lima.**
> "*What* time is it? It's five o'clock."

Numbers

The numbers 1–10 are as follows: *un*, *dua*, *tiga*, *care*, *lima*, *sisa*, *sabe*, *oco*, *nue*, *des*.

Sample text

From *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* by Lewis Carroll:

Globasa	English
Alis xoru na hisicu pilopul kos na side fe comen de tesu femsodar per nahir-byen, ji kos na hare nilto cel na fale: un or dua mara, te oko kitabu hu tesu femsodar doxo da, mas no hay imaje or intrepala in to, ji Alis fikir, "Nenhar imaje or intrepala, cele de kitabu sen keto?"	Alice was beginning to get very tired of sitting by her sister on the bank, and of having nothing to do: once or twice she had peeped into the book her sister was reading, but it had no pictures or conversations in it, "and what is the use of a book," thought Alice, "without pictures or conversations?"

External links

- Official website
- r/Globasa
- Pepper&Carrot in Globasa

- SCP articles in Globasa
- Song lyrics in Globasa
- Globasa number generator

This article is part of a series on International Auxiliary Languages.

Romance-based Auxlangs: Aercant * Atlango * Interlingua * Latin Nov * Novial * Occidental (Interlingue) * Panroman * Romanal
Germanic-based Auxlangs: Folksprak * Nordien
Slavic Auxlangs: Novoslovnica
Turkic Auxlangs: Jalpi Turkic
African Auxlangs: Afrihili
Mixed-Origin Auxlangs: Esperanto * Adjuvilo * Ido * Ayola * Medial Europan * Bolak * Kotava * North American * Pantos-dimou-glossa * Pasetok * Sasxsek * Universalglot * Volapük
A priori auxlangs: -

Categories: Auxlangs | Conlangs | A posteriori conlangs | Nominative-accusative languages

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